



Europäisches Patentamt  
European Patent Office  
Office européen des brevets

(11) Publication number:

0 313 766  
A2

(12)

## EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number: 88114390.3

(51) Int. Cl.4: A41B 13/02 , A61F 13/16 ,  
B32B 5/02 , B32B 27/12

(22) Date of filing: 02.09.88

(30) Priority: 03.09.87 US 92862

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(43) Date of publication of application:  
03.05.89 Bulletin 89/18

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(86) Designated Contracting States:  
AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

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(54) Method and apparatus for preparing textured apertured film.

(57) Apertured polymeric films for use as a liquid permeable facing material on absorbent products such as diapers and sanitary napkins is textured by a dual embossing process. The film is preferably embossed first with a pronounced, textile-like pattern, then embossed with a finely engraved finish roll to produce a thin, smooth film with a matte finish while retaining the appearance of the previously embossed pattern. The twice embossed film is soft, conformable, and more comfortable against the skin. The embossing sequence may be reversed for some applications.

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**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PREPARING TEXTURED APERTURED FILM****Field of the Invention**

This invention relates to apertured plastic films for use in absorbent products and, more specifically, to a method and apparatus for imparting a desirable appearance and texture to such film.

**Background**

Absorbent products such as diapers, sanitary napkins and the like generally include a liquid permeable cover on one surface which may be fabric or apertured film. The purpose of the cover is to structurally contain the loosely packed absorbent material which comprises the bulk of the absorbent product, and to protect the body from direct contact with the absorbent material. The cover is preferably nonabsorbent so that the surface of the cover maintains a dry feel while fluids pass through the cover into the absorbent core. Since the cover material is in direct contact with the body, it should be smooth, soft and comfortable to the touch. Certain visual characteristics such as color, lustre, and texture are also important to consumer acceptance and satisfaction.

Apertured films of polypropylene and polyethylene have been widely used as cover materials for absorbent products since these films are inexpensive, nonabsorbent and readily produced. A particularly preferred material for use as a cover is a coextruded film of polyethylene and ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA) as described in U.S. Patent No.4,690,679. The polyethylene side of the film which is used as the body contact side, has a higher melting point than the EVA side of the film which permits the film to be thermally bonded while maintaining structural integrity. The outer polyethylene component of the film may be delustered with calcium carbonate while the EVA component may be pigmented with TiO<sub>2</sub> to increase the opacity of the film.

The polyethylene, coextruded polyethylene/EVA or other polymeric film is impervious to liquids as produced, and must be perforated or otherwise apertured for use as a liquid permeable cover material. The film may be perforated by known methods such as needle punching, pin perforating, embossing and stretching, or roll forming as disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,690,679. Alternatively the film may be extruded with a solid particulate component which is subsequently removed from the film by stretching and/or mechanical or chemical means. These and other methods

may be utilized to produce an apertured, liquid permeable film for use as a cover material on absorbent products.

Apertured films as produced by the aforementioned methods have the desired liquid permeability and other functional properties, but are often lacking in aesthetics. In particular, these films may retain the "plastic" feel characteristic of polymeric films, and may be sticky or uncomfortable in contact with the skin of the user. Moreover, some methods of perforation may impart a certain degree of roughness to the surface of the film which further decreases comfort and consumer acceptance. In this regard, certain nonabsorbent but liquid permeable woven and nonwoven fabrics have superior softness and comfort as compared to apertured films.

It is accordingly an object of the present invention to provide a film having improved softness and hand with certain textile like properties. It is a further object of this invention to provide an apertured film having improved comfort and consumer acceptance when used as the liquid permeable cover on absorbent products. It is a yet further object of this invention to provide a method and apparatus for modifying apertured film in order to enhance the texture and physical properties thereof. These and other objects of this invention will be apparent from the ensuing description and claims.

**Summary**

In accordance with the preferred method of the present invention, apertured film for use as a cover material for absorbent products is subjected to a dual embossing process wherein the film is first macro embossed to expand the film out of the plane of the film in the thickness or Z-direction and impart a pronounced pattern to the surface of the film, and thereafter micro embossed with a finely engraved finish roll to flatten the structure into a thin, smooth film and impart a matte finish to the film while retaining the textile imprint of the macro embossing. The resulting product is a substantially two dimensional film having a smooth textured surface, low gloss and improved hand and softness.

In an alternate embodiment, the order of embossing may be reversed wherein the apertured film is first embossed with the micro embossing roll followed by macro embossing. The resulting product retains the micro embossed matte finish, but is highly expanded in the Z-direction following the macro embossing. The film accordingly has considerably greater loft or bulk than the macro-micro

embossed film and may be preferred for certain end use applications

The doubly embossed film retains its structural integrity and can be processed and assembled on absorbent products using conventional methods and equipment. The embossing reduces average hole size but increases hole size distribution which may be advantageous for certain applications. The processed film has improved hand, appears softer and less "plastic" by subjective tests and is more comfortable in contact with the body.

#### Description of Drawings

Figure 1 schematically illustrates the dual embossing process of the present invention.

Figures 2, 3 and 4 are enlarged plan views of various embossing patterns which may be utilized on a macro roll.

Figures 5, 6 and 7 are enlarged plan views of various embossing patterns which may be utilized on the micro embossing roll.

Figure 8 is an enlarged photograph of the surface of a preferred apertured film before embossing.

Figure 9 is an enlarged photograph of the surface of the same apertured film after embossing.

#### Description of the Invention

In accordance with a preferred method of the present invention, a supply of apertured film, preferably in the form of rolled goods, is processed through a dual embossing station, substantially as illustrated in Figure 1. Apertured film 10, such as that obtained by the process of U.S. Patent No. 4,690,679, is fed from roll 11, over idler roll 12, to the first embossing station comprising macro embossing roll 13 and rubber coated anvil roll 14. Embossing roll 13 is a steel roll having a pronounced embossing pattern such as the textile-like patterns illustrated in Figures 2-4, where Figure 2 illustrates a cross-dash pattern, Figure 3 illustrates a basket-weave pattern, and Figure 4 illustrates a herringbone pattern. Anvil roll 14 is a steel roll having a rubber sleeve to provide a resilient backing surface for the embossing roll. Rolls 13 and 14 are individually driven at synchronized speeds to draw film 10 off roll 11. Embossing roll 13 is heated and forced against anvil roll 14 under controlled pressure, the optimum temperature and pressure being dependent upon the thickness and composition of the film and the embossing speed. Specific operating conditions are best determined experimentally for each particular film. If emboss-

ing conditions are too mild, i.e. temperature and/or pressure too low, the film will be insufficiently embossed and the desired deformation and pattern definition will not be obtained. If conditions are too severe, i.e. temperature and/or pressure too high, there will be excessive plastic flow resulting in extreme thinness and possibly holes in the land areas of the embossed film. In general, an embossing temperature greater than about 150°F will be used for polyolefin films.

While the macro embossing rolls preferably have a textile-like pattern, it will be understood that any macro embossing pattern comprising a multiplicity of projections in a regular or random pattern may be utilized according to the desired appearance of the final product. Each projection preferably has a face comprising a planer area, referred to herein as a "land", and the projections may comprise two or more contiguous lands forming, for example, a chevron, right-angle or grid-type configuration. Since the film is stretched in the Z-direction during the embossing process, sufficient free area between lands must be provided to avoid overstressing and rupturing the film. While the minimum required free area will depend to some extent on the thickness and composition of the film, as well as on the height of the projections, in most cases the free area should comprise from 0.5 to 10 times the land area, and most preferably from 1 to 7 times the land area. Greater proportions of free area can be provided of course, but the embossing is less effective if the land area is substantially less than 10 percent of the total surface area of the roll.

Apertured polymeric film for use as a cover material for absorbent products generally has a thickness of from about 1 to 30 mils, and most preferably from about 3 to 10 mils. The projections on the macro embossing roll preferably have a height of at least 0.3 mm, and most preferably from 0.5 to 1.0 mm. The projections are preferably tapered inwardly from the base to the land in order to reduce stress on the film during the embossing process. In this regard, the macro embossing rolls of the present invention conform to conventional practice for rolls intended to emboss plastic film.

Film leaving the macro embossing station is preferably passed through a chiller and around tensioning rolls before moving on to the micro embossing station. The chiller, illustrated schematically in Figure 1, may consist of cooled rolls or a cool air stream and preferably reduces the film temperature to less than about 100°F before the film contacts idler roll 16. The cooled film passes around tensioning roll 17 and idler roll 18 before feeding into the micro embossing station comprising embossing roll 19 and anvil roll 20. Rolls 19 and 20 are independently driven by synchronous

means which respond to the position of tensioning roll 17 in order to assure constant tension with uniform feed between the two embossing stations. The micro embossing roll 19 is a steel roll engraved with a fine pattern such as that illustrated in Figures 5-7. Anvil roll 20 is a steel roll with a nylon sleeve which forms a firm backing surface for the micro embossing roll. Embossing roll 19 is heated and forced against the anvil roll at a temperature and pressure determined by the thickness and composition of the film, the nature of the pattern imparted by the macro embossing station, and the speed of the operation. Optimum processing conditions are best determined experimentally for each operation.

The micro embossing rolls are provided with a finely engraved or otherwise suitably prepared surface to impart a matte finish to the film. As illustrated in Figure 5, one suitable embossing pattern comprises a series of parallel lines angled to the major axis of the roll with from about 2 to 20 lines per millimeter and each line cut to a depth of about 0.03 mm, this pattern being known in the art as a Schreiner pattern. Figure 6 illustrates a cross-cut pattern of intersecting lines at a 45° angle, and similar patterns of intersecting lines forming angles of 15° to 75° with the major axis of the roll may be used. Figure 7 illustrates a granular surface which may have regular or random projections and indentations formed by mechanical, chemical or electrochemical processing. In all these rolls, the desired effect is obtained if the surface texture of the roll is sufficient to impart a matte finish to the film during the micro embossing process.

Upon leaving the micro embossing station, the film passes through chiller 21, over idler roll 22, around tensioning roll 23, and onto windup 24. Chiller 21 preferably comprises refrigerated steel rolls to cool the film to about room temperature before the film is collected on windup 24.

The process of the present invention is further illustrated by the following example wherein the starting material was a coextruded apertured film comprising polyethylene and ethylene vinyl acetate as disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,690,679. The film had an average open area of about 42%, a thickness of about 4.5 mils, and a weight of about 1 oz. per sq. yard. The apertures had an average equivalent circular diameter of about 0.016 inches and an average center-to-center spacing of about 0.028 inches. The apertured film was fed to the macro embossing station with the polyethylene side facing the steel embossing roll and the EVA side against the anvil roll. The speed of the macro embossing rolls was set at about 60 yds. per minute (ypm) and roll nip pressure was about 225 lbs. per linear inch (pli). The embossing roll had a cross-dash pattern corresponding to that illustrated in Figure 2

with a projection height of 0.7 mm. The ratio of free area to land area was about 4:1. The roll was heated to a temperature of about 170° F. The anvil roll was covered with 1/2 inch smooth rubber having a hardness value of about 60° on the Shore A scale. During operation, the anvil roll was not cooled and the surface temperature of this roll increased to about 115° F.

After macro embossing, the film was cooled to room temperature and rewound. The film was subsequently processed through the micro embossing station at a speed of 95 ypm under a nip pressure of 500 pli. The micro embossing roll was engraved with the linear pattern illustrated in Figure 3 cut to a depth of 0.03 millimeters, and was heated to 170° F. The anvil roll was covered with a smooth, 1 inch nylon sleeve having a hardness of about 100° on the Shore A scale. During operation, the anvil roll was not cooled and reached a surface temperature of about 97° F. The resulting film was subsequently cooled to room temperature and collected on a rewind roll.

The apertured film which formed the starting material in the above example is illustrated in Figure 8 which is a photograph of the film surface enlarged 5x. The product resulting from the above example is illustrated in Figure 9 which is also a surface photograph illustrated 5x. The change in film texture which is readily visible in the photographs translates into a significant improvement in hand, appearance, softness, comfort against the skin, and consumer acceptance when used as a cover material for absorbent products.

The preceding description and examples are directed to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, and many variations therein are possible and within the scope of the invention. For example, a variety of embossing patterns may be utilized on the macro embossing roll other than those illustrated in Figures 2-4. Any embossing roll which imparts a pronounced pattern to the film without rupturing the film can be used with good results, the important consideration being that the macro embossing process should expand the film at least about 2x in the Z-direction and impart a distinct and visually pleasing pattern.

The micro embossing roll may likewise comprise patterns other than those illustrated in Figure 5-7, the important consideration being that the micro embossing roll has a pattern which imparts a low sheen matte finish to the plastic film, thereby enhancing its smoothness and visual appearance. In a less preferred embodiment, micro embossing roll 19 may be a smooth roll, although this results in a higher gloss and diminished textile-like appearance in the finished product.

These and other variations will be apparent to

those skilled in the art, and the present invention is accordingly not limited except by the claims appended hereto.

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### Claims

1. A process for imparting surface texture and smoothness to an apertured polymeric film comprising:

a. macro embossing an apertured film having a unit thickness in the Z-direction at an elevated temperature and pressure to expand the film in the Z-direction and impart a pronounced pattern to said film, and

b. micro embossing said macro embossed film to reduce the thickness of the film in the Z-direction to substantially its original unit thickness while retaining the macro embossed pattern therein.

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2. The process of claim 1 wherein said film is expanded in the Z-direction to at least twice its original unit thickness by said macro embossing.

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3. A process of claim 1 wherein said apertured film is selected from the group consisting of polypropylene, polyethylene and bicomponent polyethylene/ethylene vinyl acetate.

4. A process of claim 1 wherein said apertured film has an original unit thickness of from 1 to about 30 mils.

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5. A process of claim 1 wherein said apertured film has an original unit thickness of from about 3 to 10 mils.

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6. A process of claim 1 wherein said film comprises polyethylene and said macro embossing temperature is greater than about 150°F.

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7. A process of claim 6 wherein said film is cooled to less than about 100°F after macro embossing and before micro embossing.

8. A process of claim 6 wherein said film is coextruded polyethylene/ethylene vinyl acetate having a thickness of about 4.5 mils and an average open area of about 40%.

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9. The process of claim 1 wherein said pronounced pattern is a textile-like pattern selected from the group consisting of cross-dash, herringbone and basket weave patterns.

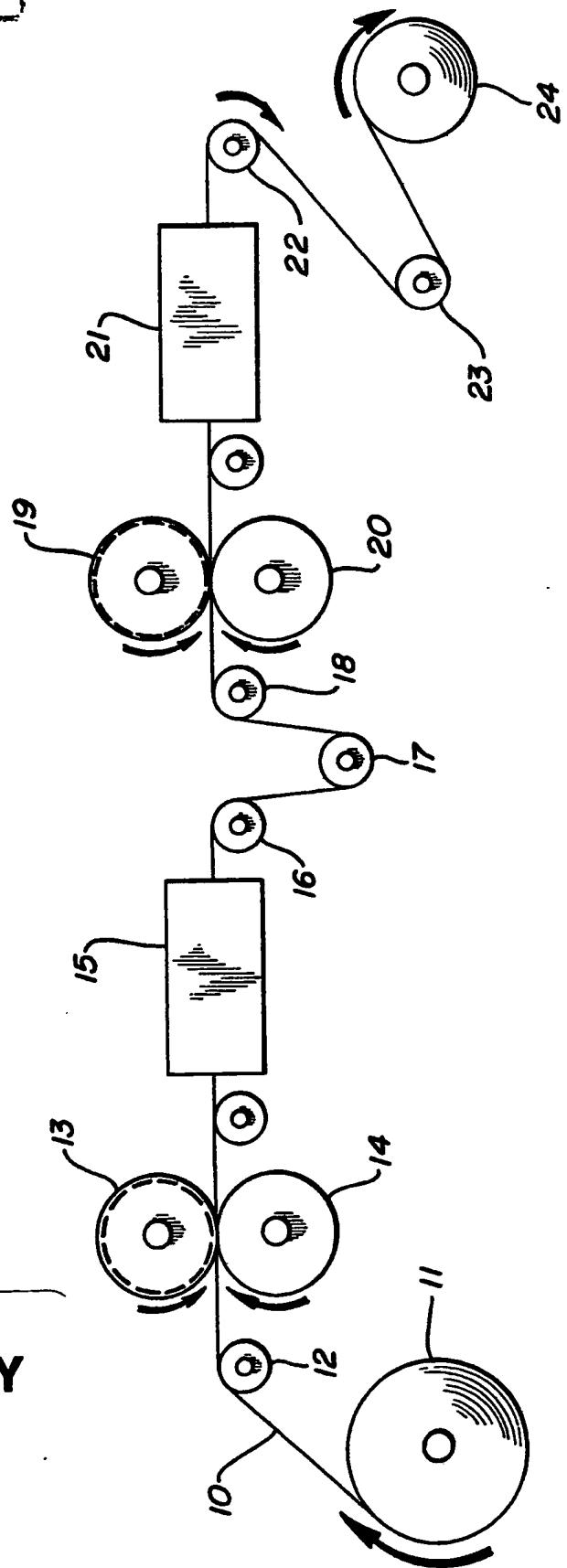
10. The process of claim 1 wherein said micro embossing roll comprises an engraved linear pattern.

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Nouvellement déposé

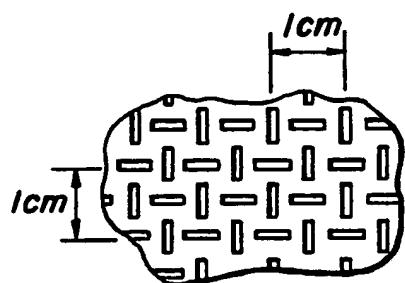
FIG-1

**POOR QUALITY**

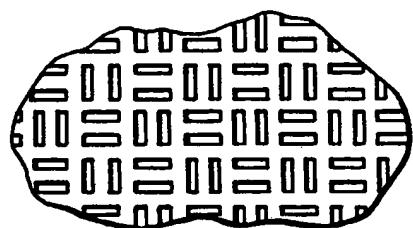


Neu eingereicht / Newly filed  
Nouvellement déposé

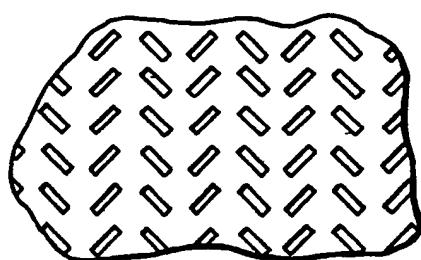
*FIG-2*



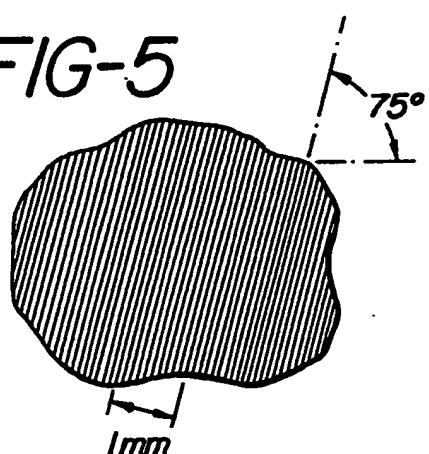
*FIG-3*



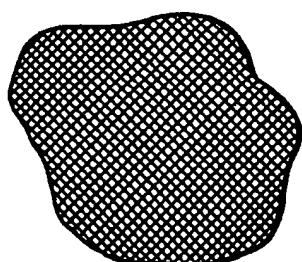
*FIG-4*



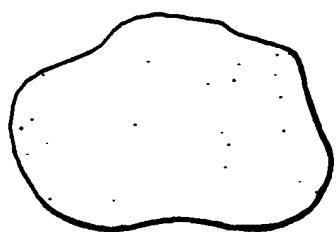
*FIG-5*



*FIG-6*



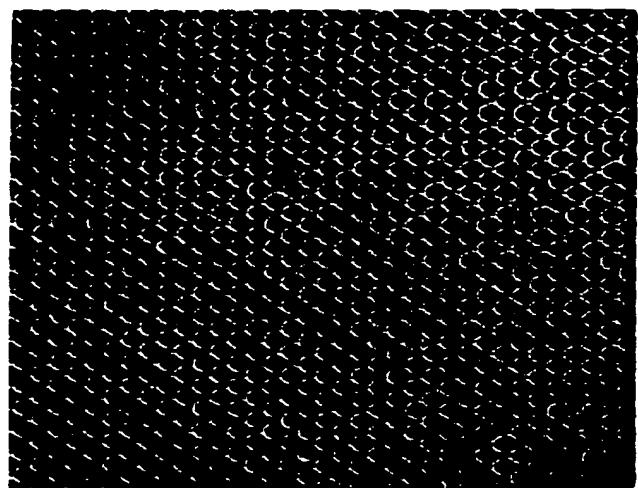
*FIG-7*



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**FIG-8**



**FIG-9**

